





# THE CHINA MAIL.

Vol. XXII. No. 1138.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

| DESTINATION | INTERESTED |
|-------------|------------|
| Amoy        | Early      |
| Canton      | Early      |
| Swatow      | Early      |
| Shanghai    | Early      |
| Yokohama    | Early      |
| Manila      | Early      |
| Batavia     | Early      |
| Singapore   | Early      |
| Penang      | Early      |
| Calcutta    | Early      |
| Bombay      | Early      |
| Madras      | Early      |
| Colombo     | Early      |
| Perth       | Early      |
| London      | Early      |
| Amoy        | Early      |
| Canton      | Early      |
| Swatow      | Early      |
| Shanghai    | Early      |
| Yokohama    | Early      |
| Manila      | Early      |
| Batavia     | Early      |
| Singapore   | Early      |
| Penang      | Early      |
| Calcutta    | Early      |
| Bombay      | Early      |
| Madras      | Early      |
| Colombo     | Early      |
| Perth       | Early      |
| London      | Early      |

**OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.**

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,  
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROP

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

**INTIMATION.**

**"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.**  
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
BACK OF THE CLUB.

**1. THE EVENING MAIL.**  
A DAILY PAPER.

Price—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("ACTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

**2. THE CHINA MAIL.**  
WEEKLY PAPER.

(Every Thursday Night.)

Price—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. The *China Mail* has been permanently enlarged in size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

**3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.**  
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *China Mail* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

**ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.**

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH

Price.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

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All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

**INSURANCES.**

**London Insurance Corporation.**  
(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

DENT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1865

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

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Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

**London and Oriental Steam Transat Insurance Office.**

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.



**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.**

STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

ALSO  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ELLERRE," Captain WHITE, with *Her Majesty's Mail*, Passengers, *Stowage*, and *Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 14th Dec.; SPECIE until Noon on the 15th December; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 14th December.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

\* \* \* Shippers of *Cargo* on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of *Cargo* with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 3, 1866.

**Notice.**

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton.—  
Ex "Orissa,"

A. W. & Co., 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines  
B. B. & S., 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines

H.C.R., 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines  
L.W.R., 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines

B. & Co., 16, in diamond, 1 c. Medicines  
B. & Co., 22, in diamond, 1 c. Medicines

D. W. S., 1 in triangle, 1 c. Samples.  
C. D. 18, 1 in triangle, 1 c. Samples.

1,394, in diamond, 1 c. Books.  
From Gibraltar, 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines

Ex "Orissa,"

J. M. R., 1 case in diamond, 1 c. Medicines

Hongkong, November 19, 1866.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of heat," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

**Notice.**

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICE**

STEAM TO  
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchau.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CADIZ" will have immediate despatch for the above Places.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 6, 1866.

**MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.**

**Notice.**

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Bombay.—  
N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—  
K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.  
Ex "Dunant,"

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambridge,"

M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperatrice,"

De Peitres, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL,  
Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**NISSAN & PARKER,**  
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

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BISCUAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 15s. 6d., £5. 6s. & £6. 6s. Power in proportion to price.

**ALUMINIUM GLASSES.**

EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance

W. & J. BURROWS, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

**CAUTION.**—BURROWS'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

**BENZINE COLLAS.**

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

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**CAUTION.**—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "Ellwood & Sons' Name."

\* \* \* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

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VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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\* \* Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

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CORNER OF MINERIES AND ALDGADE, LONDON.

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JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

AND VICTORIA ROSE



## SHANGHAI

The news as given by our contemporaries, the *North China Daily News* with reference to the Korean expedition is wrong in an important point. The city of Kan was not, as stated, attacked by a Chinese force; the facts being as follows. French sallied out about 150 strong, pagoda some distance from Kanghwa, and heard that the Koreans had sent a force to garrison it. This report proved to be correct and on approaching the French

We understand that it is in contemplation to form a St. Andrew's Society among the Caledonians of Hongkong, and it was specially intended to have circulated at the dinner on Friday evening; but for some reason or other it was omitted.

Before the Empire at large can be thrown open to the western world, movement from within itself must overthrow the barrier of exclusiveness we still obtain in the interior. There is one other means of obtaining the object—viz, an armed invasion—which neither practicable or justifiable. This movement on its own part, the patch of a duly accredited mission, full and minute publication of the views which have been the Chinese Government, and finally abrogation of every vestige of a claim to exclusiveness and superintendence should be pressed upon it by our representatives at Peking. The adoption of the similar course by Japan, with the power and resources of which the Chinese are comparatively well acquainted, affords a good opportunity for bringing this movement forward. To do so would accord

THE report to which we gave currency respecting the repulse of the French from the Coreans, is confirmed in its facts by the North China papers. Even the mildest account to hand it is a repulse as damaging to the prestige of the French as our own repulse in the second attack upon Admiral Imbrie upon the Taku forts. Forty officers and men wounded and two or three killed, a gunboat severely damaged, a squadron retreating, even though the defeat was merely that of a small detachment on shore, and the retreat rather to the necessities of climate than anything else, will represent some loss to the Coreans; and magnified, as is sure to have been through the report to the authorities at Peking, is of immense damage to foreign prestige in China. The Chinese Government will appear to have committed a pusillanimous course of conduct in a campaign to treat with rather than an enemy at whose hands she had received defeat, and we should not be surprised to hear that the Coreans, boldened by their temporary success, they will rather be prone to attribute their own prowess than the nature of the attack against their power. It has been decided on throwing off the allegiance to the Celestial Empire imposed by the annual Embassy to Peking and the permissive residence of a Chinese high Mandarin at the capital of Ka-

|          |                            |       |     |
|----------|----------------------------|-------|-----|
| em-      | <i>Expenses at Havana.</i> |       |     |
| which    | Government, \$8 per        |       |     |
| te to    | head,                      | 1,736 |     |
| ob-      | Don Joseph, counr.         |       |     |
| on,      | on 217 Bozales,            | 5,565 |     |
| dowy     | Consignees,                | 2,873 |     |
| pre-     | 217 dresses at \$2 ea.     | 634   |     |
| drinking | Extra expenses of          |       |     |
| inese    | kinds, say,                | 1,000 | 30, |
| chae     |                            |       |     |

Admitted in consequence of having been r

The Board  
ed the amount  
be as follows  
d is: 1 person  
1,531,220,636







On Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at half past six, the two criminals, Leong Sing Kit and Lo Koo Poo, will be executed in front of Victoria Court. The former was sentenced to death on the 24th of November at the Supreme Court after having been found guilty of piracy and murder on the high seas on board the American schooner *Lulu*, on the 23rd of September. Leong Sing Kit, alias Ayeo, is a native of Canton, he is 21 years old, and stands about 5 feet 4 inches in height. Lo Koo Poo, the other criminal, had the extreme sentence pronounced upon him, on the 23rd November, for having committed piracy and murder at sea on board a junk, belonging to Sowkwan, on the 20th December last. He is a barber by profession, aged 32 years, and measures 5 feet 11 inch in height. The two doomed men are at present in one cell and seem impressed with some degree of awe at the fate awaiting them. A Catholic clergyman visits them regularly, and divides his attention between them. Lo Koo Poo is crying almost incessantly. No further confession of any important facts has been made by either of them, except Leong Sing Kit acknowledges having been present at the attack on the *Lulu*, while he still denies having caused the death of the lamented Capt. B. P. Howes.

#### THE EXAMINATION HALLS AT CANTON.

The following is from a paper on this subject contributed by Dr. Kien to the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society:—These Halls contain nothing attractive in an architectural point of view and are chiefly interesting as illustrative of the pains which the Chinese take to have the examinations conducted in a fair manner and to preclude the possibility of any partiality. For upwards of a thousand years has the system of competitive examination for literary degrees existed in this country; and it has received not only the sanction but also the support of every dynasty which has ruled the Empire. The particular Hall described in the paper is intended for the triennial examination at which the graduates of the first degree *Sui Tsai* 秀才, are required to be present; and it forms a specimen of similar buildings which exist in every province. It is long 1,310 feet, and its width 583 feet, the whole being surrounded by a high wall, there being two gates near the respective South ends of the East and West walls, leading to the enclosure which admits to the main entrance. The Hall has two great divisions; first, the ranges of cells for the candidates, and secondly the apartment for the Officers who superintend the examination. The paper then proceeds to give a very interesting description of the hall, which is illustrated by a small diagram. There are no less than 8,553 cells; which are 5 feet 9 inches deep and 3 feet 8 inches wide. A groove in the side walls admits a plank, which answers the purpose of a bed at night and a seat or table during the day time. The part of the Hall occupied by the Officers who superintend the examination is subdivided into two parts which communicate with each other. The first or outer part 外廊 is occupied by the Officers; the second or inner part 内廊 is devoted to the Imperial Commissioners and their assistants, whose business it is to examine the essays. At the end of the Avenue is the *Chi-King-Tung* or Hall of Perfect Honesty to 公堂 where the essays are examined. There are also several other Halls in which the essays are examined. The triennial examination which takes place on the 8th month and consists of three sittings namely on the 9th, 12th and 15th of this described.

The Candidates are required to enter on the day previous, have their names registered, receive their blank sheets of paper, and have cells assigned to them. They have on one night to arrange their rooms and collect their thoughts. At day light the next morning a printed copy of the texts which have been collected by the Imperial Commissioners is placed in the hands of each one, and instantly ten thousand brains are at work, ten thousand pencils commit to paper the learned, eloquent and poetical thoughts which spring into existence from the magic influence of the words of Confucius and Mencius. The day passes swiftly away, and many have finished their tasks before the sun is hid behind the Western hills. Many others toil on through the night and some have only finished at midnight; but those who are ready leave in their composition in the morning and return to their lodging for a day's rest and to recruit the overtaxed energies for another struggle. On the first day the texts are taken from the "Four Books" (四書); and three essays and one piece of poetry are required. Each essay is to contain about seven hundred words and the poetry to consist of sixteen lines of five words each. On the second day the texts are taken from the five classics (五經), and five essays are required. On the third day general subjects, ancient history, &c., are given for texts. Five essays are required and each one not to exceed three hundred words.

The arrangements with regard to the passing the essays from one examiner to another are such as render it impossible to act unfairly except by the connivance or agreement of all the Officers who hold responsible positions. Great interest attaches to the event of the triennial examinations, and often there are eight or ten thousand candidates of ages varying from that of the young man of twenty to that of the grey haired patriarch who has already taken the first degree. After the examination is concluded the names of the successful candidates are announced at the entrance to the Governor's Yamen; and messengers carry the joyful news by express to all parts of the Province. A feast is given by the Governor to the new graduates, after which they go in state dress to receive the tablets of their ancestors, and to make calls on relatives and friends. After each examination a catalogue is published detailing the names and rank of the examining officers and of the successful candidates, and also giving the texts on which the Essays were written and a selection of the best portions of the candidates' work. The paper concluded with three or four specimens of texts given at the last triennial examination at Canton from which we select the following:—

"It is only the individual possessed of the most entire sincerity that can exist under heaven; who can adjust the great invariable relations of mankind."—Translation, Dr. Legge's Classics vol. 1. p. 293.

#### RAILWAY BETWEEN BURMAH AND CHINA.

(*Athenaeum and Daily News.*)

In our last notice of Captain Spry's letter to the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of a Railway from Kalgoson to the Western Frontier of China, we dealt merely with the strong pressing which had been made by the Government, by numerous influential public bodies in England, and the unaccountable obstinate resistance offered by Ministers to the project so highly recommended to them. It is not easy to understand why Earl Russell, who is the delinquent here chiefly named, should have set his face against a scheme obviously so excellent if practicable, and that at the risk of offending many of the most important Liberal communities of the kingdom; but there can be no doubt that he did so, and likewise biased the British Minister in China and the Indian Government the same way. That the Home Government were not insensible of advantages to be derived from opening up a large trade between British Burma, China, and the intermediate States, is clearly shown by the terms of the last Treaty with the King of Ava; which, as we said on a former occasion, expressly provided for that commerce, but selected the worst possible route that could be chosen, by the Irrawaddy, Ava and Bhamo, and ignored the best, as proposed by Captain Spry. We have no evidence as to the Government of India have not slept on the subject. The possibility of making the Salween river available for traffic had often been discussed, and Lieutenants Watson and Scoville were directed to survey the stream in 1853-54; but their Report does not appear to have shed much light on the subject, as another survey was ordered in the year 1864-65, and the full result of it we have not yet seen. Captain Watson, of the Royal Artillery, an Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, and Mr. F. Peile, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, were the officers employed to conduct it, and they seem to have done their errand well. They arrived at the decisive conclusion, fully warranted by their diaries, that the upper portion of the Salween river is, as Colonel Playfair states to the Supreme Government, so frequently interrupted by rocks and rapids that it is not navigable. Well, it may be asked, why do we dwell to these matters here? Our purpose should be evident, as bearing on the point of making a direct avenue for commerce between Burma and China. The attempt to render the Salween river subservient to the object aimed at, is only an answer to any enquiry, that score. The Chief Commissioner in Burma truly says:—"There is no question but that the opening of the Salween river to Steamers would be an event of great importance to commerce, for the river passes through countries inhabited by Sians, an energetic and industrious people; and it flows also through the Chinese Province of Yunnan."

The desirability of opening up that communication has been thus acknowledged, and the attempt having proved fruitless, so far as the Salween river is concerned, it remains to be seen why the reader alternative was not adopted. The Bhamo route authorized by the Treaty has entirely disappointed the expectations of those who designed it. Captain Spry challenges the Secretary of State to contradict him on that point if he can. It seems that the introduction of opium into China, and of Chinese coolies into Assam, were the prime objects held in view when the Treaty was framed, and as to those matters, the Captain affirms, that if the Secretary of State calls for a return, he will find that "for the £180,000 which the King of Ava has in that period [three years] benefitted, not a chest of opium has passed from India by Bhamo to China, nor a coolie by that route from China to Assam; and that the contemplated commerce otherwise has amounted to nothing. That matter having now been disposed of for the present, we shall proceed to show what, and how great, are the advantages, political, commercial and financial, which are set forth on behalf of the rejected Railway Line; half of which, our readers will recollect, would be achieved by the Bhamo route, and the other half by the way of construction. Many years ago, travellers of acknowledged repute who had visited the countries of which they wrote, bore testimony to the value of the trade which is now desired to turn into British channels. Collecting the most authentic data within reach, Captain Spry, at the request of the late President of the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Ashburton, prepared an elaborate paper on the subject, which was read before that learned body in 1860. We cannot attempt to enter here into any analysis of that lengthy and laborious document, but must content ourselves with simply stating the conclusions arrived at as to the magnitude of the commercial field which might be opened to British enterprise, if the Railway were constructed as a first step. The inland western half of China, it is estimated, and according to the data of 1847, comprehends an area "of 600,000 square miles, 100 millions of people, 25 millions of cultivated acres, with 70 cities of the first order, and 400 of the second and third order." The collateral advantages flowing from direct land intercourse with China by the Burman route, including the Shan States, are not alluded to in this calculation, although the importance of them is great, and has been officially acknowledged. We are now treating of China alone, and as to that country, it will hardly be thought that Captain Spry advanced too much when he said to the Geographical Society:—"Simply this is a field in every respect worthy of being made way to by England and India in these days of manufacturing and commercial progress, and at any cost of constructing a single line of railway to it, not exceeding 500 miles in length." It may be as well here to inform our readers, that no one has ever attempted to dispute the facts on which the Captain bases his conclusions, and these latter naturally flow from them. The possible magnitude of such a new trade with China, as that of which we are speaking, it would be difficult to overstate, as the internal Provinces produce in unlimited abundance an immense variety of articles suited for exportation to Burma, India, and Europe, and are at the same time ready to become vast consumers of English manufactured goods, which now never reach them.

A Dr. Richards, who has made a tour into Bantolund, states that the natives have been driven through hunger to eat not only horses, but cats, dogs, and almost everything. Many of these starving people have made their way into the Cape colony.

#### ROYAL POLYGAMY.

(*From the Bangkok Recorder.*)

Siam in the light of its own past history is even in the treatment of woman, on the march of improvement, and the king in the company of reformers. Think of the last king of Siam. He is said to have had three hundred wives. This is what will be remembered of him in coming time. He did no great good that will live after him and as a polygamist he will be notorious in all time, as among the greatest of law breakers.

When the present king, Tra Chann Klan came to the throne he proposed a reform in this respect. We are only sorry he has succeeded no more perfectly. In some respects there has, even in this department, been a great reform. In the former reign a pretty girl of the common people could not be trusted alone even in the vicinity of her own door. They were stolen frequently, when found in the streets to present to the theatre. But we have of no such evil doing the present time. People do present their pretty girls, it is true, to be trained up in the families of the nobility but there seems now no compulsion in the matter.

In some instances where ladies have been appropriated contrary to their own wishes, the king has freed them from the tyrant who would have oppressed them and redressed their wrongs. In his own household, he has in several instances, allowed the daughters of noblemen, who had been presented to him, and were unhappy in their new relations, to return freely to their old homes and choose whom they would as partners of life, though they had once been allied to royalty. This is an honorable and a good thing, and the king has allowed all the ladies far greater freedom and more occasions of social intercourse and social pleasure than all that have gone before him. Let the ladies honor his benevolence. But was it not possible for him to have refrained from becoming a polygamist. He had experience which ought to have given him wisdom and the rebuke of the priesthood. Could polygamy be abolished in this country a great obstacle would be out of the track of progress. Could celibacy cease to be binding on the priesthood another great good would be done.

The king was a long time in the priesthood. Did his experience tell him that celibacy was a promoter of virtue and piety; or did he say with the great maker of the human race, it is not good for man to be alone. Celibacy is not essential to Buddhism. It is said that Buddhist priests in Tibet marry. If they could be allowed to marry in Siam it would be one step in the march of reformation, and there would be one less need of plurality of wives for others. The wives of the laymen would not need, as they often do now, to cook their husbands' breakfast and deliver it into their hands thinking them for the privilege, while the customs of the country debar the priests from those female influences which would make them thrifty and pious and far more upright, exemplary and useful.

The king as a polygamist must have had lessons of wisdom. He must have had great perplexities. It is an insupportable consequence with human nature as it is, and the scene is not finished when he passes away; the evils will be complicated and numberless and without redress. In the moments of his serious reflection the king must often be brought near the announcement of the great Maker: Let the man leave father and mother and cleave to the wife and "they twain shall be one flesh."

When the father of the present king left the throne, vacant, this son had already arrived at the age of manhood. He had married a descendant of the great Phya Tak and had two sons. An elder brother was placed on the throne, royal only on the father's side, and the present king, seemingly his fully royal partner, the younger son, giving up his claim to the throne, retired to his priesthood more than twenty years. In the meantime, his wife was left to him forever, and his sons grew up to manhood without the guiding hand of the father. Was it well for him that he gave up his wife and the training of his children? We think not.

When the present king came to the throne it was necessary for him to disengage himself from the company of a great community of women. There were the relics of his brother's three hundred wives with their women attendants, and his brother's sixteen daughters, the youngest already in her teens, his sisters and nuns and nieces, who had been all clustered around the throne. In old Bible times it was considered a great calamity when seven or eight times seven expected to be provided for out of the royal treasury and to be furnished with a home and protection from the throne. And it was now demanded from an ex-priest who had for more than twenty years been living in doistered halls, where he was forbidden to touch even the finger tips of a woman, that he should manage all so well, and especially when we remember that he has had in addition a whole troop of young wives, with a large circle of sons and daughters to love alike and promote equally or arouse a domestic disturbance. We wonder at the skill that has marked his career.

#### RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(*The Hongkong Times writing on this subject.*)

Like others who have thought upon the subject, we too have our pet scheme, which we would now propose, as being, in our opinion, by far the most likely to prove remunerative, while it would at the same time have the advantage of the surveillance of foreign merchants at both its termini—that is, a line from Shanghai to Ningpo, via Hangchow. This line would be about 180 miles in length, and it would command the entire local trade between those two ports—namely, that from Ningpo, including the cargoes of nearly all the junks up the coast, and a large proportion of the green tea and silk from Shanghai, comprising all the native produce, such as oil, hemp, wax, &c., sent to the latter port from Hangchow. The trade of Hangchow, too, would thus find its way direct to Shanghai—on item by no means to be overlooked, as a large quantity of tea and silk now comes through that city to Ningpo. The great essential, however, towards the successful launching of a line of railway on the market is confidence in the government, and some guarantee that the line would not be interfered with. Now, in the route

we propose, we have a treaty port at both termini, and the line passing through a tract of country and in provinces the inhabitants of which are well schooled to the knowledge that foreigners reign supreme, and that it has been mainly by foreign assistance that they are now enjoying the blessings of existence. Objections might be raised to the length of this line as an experiment. It could, however, be in the first instance opened as a railway only to Hangchow, thence to be afterwards extended to Ningpo. We think this was the preference for a line to Soochow, as the great trade of the provinces of Chekiang and the silk trade of Kiangsu must travel on route to Shanghai south of the Taiho Lake. Kaking as the first station of importance on this line we look upon as essential to its success, this town being in the heart of the silk district. Soochow is too far north, and the whole country from thence to Nanking has been depopulated and laid waste by the Taipings, and years must elapse before it can recover its former prosperity. Besides, we look upon the trade of Soochow as on the decline, and likely to continue so, from the fact that before its capture by the Taipings it was theemporium of all the trade carried on with Hankow and the distant west, which is now taken up the Yangtze by foreign steamers. A line from Hangchow to Kiating, through the heart of the green tea district, is far more likely to prove remunerative than one from Soochow up the valley of the Yangtze, which is one vast wilderness.

A line from Shanghai to Ningpo would be more useful than that from Hangchow, as it would guarantee its safe working without any reference to Peking; and without some security we look upon all railways in China as ephemeral. We put forward this scheme as the one which appears to us the most likely to prove successful as a remunerative project, although we are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when railways in China can in any case be undertaken with safety to the projectors.

The advocates of a line of rail in the vicinity of Peking are those who believe in the wisdom of our present policy in China, viz.—that of giving centralization and support to the imperial government. This, in our opinion, a grand mistake, as the Chinese believe in the divinity of their emperor only as reflected to them through their chief authorities. Upon that point, civil authority, and you really destroy the imperial. The effects of this policy may be observed in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Ningpo, where the faith which the Chinese have always had in the prestige of their own government has received a severe shock by the assistance required in driving out the Taipings, and where Western nations have made such rapid advances in the good opinion of the people. For these reasons it is, then, we can enter into a railway scheme with the best chance of its success as a commercial undertaking, and at the same time show to the inhabitants not only our determination but our power to carry the project through to a successful issue.

Let the Western nations grasp the advantage which have gained, then, without reference to Peking. Let the Chinese continue to be governed in their old-fashioned way, and Western civilization will work its good, instead of being, as now, antagonistic to native prejudices.

#### THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We take following summary of news from *Mitchell's Maritime Register* for the week ending Oct. 15:—The San Francisco Committee have at length determined to prosecute Mr. Eyre. They have issued an address in which they state their intention "to undertake the duty which the Government has declined—that of submitting to judicial investigation the conduct of Mr. Eyre and his subordinates in putting to death Mr. Gordon and other British subjects for treason without a lawful trial." By the time the law courts resume their sittings they hope to be in possession of the opinion of eminent counsel as to the form of indictment and method of procedure. In the mean time they appeal to the public to raise the fund for conducting the prosecution to £10,000.

The Herald announces the decision of the War department to alter the construction of the States from a combination of granite and iron to one entirely of iron of a most massive character. The recent experiments at Shoeburyness and at Fortress Monroe have induced our engineers to recommend this change. In spite of the refusal of the Registrar General to publish the return of deaths from Cholera, there is no reason to hope that the epidemic has died out in London. The Rev. Septimus Hansard, rector of Bethnal Green, writes to the *Times* to point out that the disease continues to break out here and there with great virulence and in the worst possible form. Mr. Hansard gives a case in point, in which a man was attacked in his district, and refused to be taken to a hospital. Within two days his wife and five children were similarly seized, and then, all too late as it was, they were carried to the temporary hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. There the father and children died, and at the date of Mr. Hansard's letter the mother was dying also.

The Liverpool Town Council has adopted a recommendation of the Health Committee to borrow £13,000 from the Public Loan Commissioners. This sum is to be expended in the erection of dwellings for the working classes on land belonging to the corporation, and in the overcrowded districts of the town. The density of the population is there even greater than in the east of London.

Admiral Parnham has been put on his trial at last, in spite of the fact that he was a little time ago, and which is considered by his friends to be quite satisfactory. Three separate crimes are alleged against him: first, having knowingly endangered the safety of the fleet; second, neglecting to execute in the presence of the enemy, the orders of his superior to give battle or to board the enemy, and having during the battle, another post than that assigned to him; and third, having neglected to fulfil the mission with which he was entrusted. All these crimes are punishable with death, but extenuating circumstances in the last case reduce the punishment to loss of rank only. The second is the worst charge, implying as it does gross cowardice. As such it is punishable with an ignominious death—the accused, found guilty, is shot from beneath. Parnham's advocate is the well-known Stanislas Mancini.

The French customs returns for the past eight months of the present year show a considerable increase in both exports and imports. The total value of the latter is

no less than 1,956 millions of francs (£78,240,000), being an increase of 206 millions (£10,300,000) over the corresponding period of last year. During the same period the exports have increased by 317 millions, amounting to 1,188,678,000 francs (£47,546,920). The large increase in imports has, of course, produced a corresponding increase in the amounts paid for customs duties, which are 45 millions in excess of last year. The total amount received from customs and indirect taxes has been 491,396,000 francs (£19,655,840).

Rumours of the most sinister character are again in circulation with reference to the health of the Emperor Napoleon. Many of them are unquestionably exaggerated, but there can be no question that the counter reports as to his "perfect" health are at least equally doubtful. According to the last account of the House, it was said that he had been attacked by insanity, and that there was little probability of his recovery. The result was a fall in prices and a general heaviness and want of confidence amongst speculators. It is not yet known at what time his return from Biarritz may be expected. The *Patrice* fixes it for Sunday next, the *Etiquette* for the 15th inst., and the *Press* states that M. de Lavalette has received a telegram commanding his attendance, from which it is argued that the Imperial visit will yet be considerably prolonged. When the magnitude of interests involved in the Emperor's life and continued health is taken into consideration, it is not difficult to understand the eager interest which these rumours, as to his movements and condition excite.

Mr. Davis is not to be tried during the present month, after all. In this case it seems probable that Mr. Johnson will keep the implied promise which he has already given, and will release his illustrious prisoner, whose health has already suffered very considerably from his long confinement. A Virginian clergyman, the Rev. J. D. Kelley, has just published an account of an interview which he had had with the President of the Confederacy. In this document, amidst a good deal of fine writing and flourish, several facts of interest are related. Mr. Davis is said to be a "dying man," his figure is "slender," "shadowy," and "tattered;" the two years of his imprisonment have whitened his hair and aged him pitifully, and he appears to have suffered in mind and body sufficiently to satisfy even his bitterest enemy.

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A Roman correspondent of the *Debts* says that the Pope is somewhat in the opinion of the favourites of the King of Siam when that monarch sends them a white elephant. The "white elephant" which has been sent to the Pope is that legion which the Empress Eugenie has presented. It appears that the greatest want of discipline prevails, the men do not know their officers, the officers have no authority over the men, and both complain that the promises which were made to them on enlisting have not been carried out. Divisions, jealousies, and heart burnings amongst the various corps of the Papal army are the first consequence of the arrival of this legion, and collisions with the civil population are expected as the second.

Later advices from the United States bring details which prove that Mr. Johnson feels himself defeated, and is altogether unwilling to acknowledge the fact. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that the President intends to issue a proclamation advising the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Reconstruction Amendment. In this case it is possible that the wish may be father to the thought, but that there is some chance that such a document will be issued appears plain from the fact that the rumour is accepted by a cautious writer such as the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, who thinks its appearance "by no means unlikely." He states, however, that it is becoming a question of some interest whether Southern representatives will be admitted to Congress even after the States have adopted the Constitutional Amendment. There is no such promise or undertaking in the Act proposing the amendment, and many of the Radical leaders, beginning with Thaddeus Stevens and ending with Horace Greeley, urge that they should not be received unless they give signs of repentance, and admit the negroes to the suffrage. On this other hand, there is no doubt that the Radical party are pledged by implication to admit the Southern States as soon as the amendment is ratified, so that were such admission refused the North would lay itself open to a charge of breach of faith which would not be sanctioned by public opinion, even supposing it to be arrived at by Congress. If the Southern States should be admitted the agitation can scarcely, however, be expected to cease. From the question of slavery the disputes amongst the people of America have broadened, until they are now concerned as much with the equalisation of political rights as with the removal of restrictions on account of colour. The end, in a word, at which the Radical party are now aiming would seem, from the letter of this correspondent, to be the establishment in the United States of a Republic based on the watchwords of 1789—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Concerning Fenianism the same writer speaks more hopefully. He asserts the probability of another "invasion" of Canada before long, and mentions that a belief is generally current in the United States that the movement will not stop until the Fenians have been met and beaten on Canadian soil. By way of improving the occasion he gives a little good advice to the British Government, telling it that as long as Ireland is miserable and discontented the American-Irish will be a thorn in your side. Do something at home to make the Irish happy and loyal, and Fenianism here will rapidly die out. Were it worth the trouble it would be easy to show that to "make the Irish happy and loyal" is a task beyond the power of any Government, while the extinction of Fenianism can scarcely be looked for so long as political parties in the United States flatter and pet its leaders for their own purposes.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

#### INTIMATIONS.

##### NOTICE.

It is requested that Advertisements intended for insertion in the CHINA DIRECTORY for 1867, be sent to Messrs A. Shortrede & Co., as quickly as possible.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

##### Notice.

RESIDENTS of Hongkong, whose names have not appeared in previous DIRECTORIES are requested to forward them with such particulars as they wish inserted respecting agencies, &c., in the Directory for 1867, to Messrs A. Shortrede & Co., before the first proximo. Newly established houses of business are requested to add their Hong stamps. The names of partners should be distinguished from those of other members of the firm.

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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars to the condition of their mouths, with an account of the present state of the teeth, will receive that which will enable them to take possession of the mouth so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OSTEO IDION (TIQUE) for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 16s. 6d. and 21s. per tooth. Patent White Gum for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gum Percha, 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patients in Messrs GABRIEL'S SALVAGE, and are manufactured of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

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(FROM AN ADULTERATION.)

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Purchasers should see that they are supplied with

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are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles

are all prepared in Pure Salt Water, and are

sent by means of PATENT RUBBER COVERS, and

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them for use at.

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MONKS of the ABBEY

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Anti-scorbutic, Digestive, and of an exquisite

flavour. The Salubrious Liqueur of which it is

composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they

possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern

Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one

of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic

diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost

unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their

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A. SHORTEDE & Co.

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Plan of the Signals and flags, and all the regulations in their use at Victoria Peak.

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One Dollar.

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WITHOUT PAIN.

STEED EIDON.

1st, 1st MARCH, 1862.

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to the condition of the teeth, and

of One Guinea, will receive by

in will be able to take an im-

so as to enable Messrs G. to

to partial complete set of Teeth.

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French Medical men have almost

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Advertisers and the Public.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From our Overland Edition.)

HONGKONG, 30th NOVEMBER.

Our last despatch was under date of 15th instant. The F. & O. Steamer *Elvira*, conveying the English mails of 10th October, arrived here on the 22nd instant. The latest Telegrams brought on by her extend to the 26th of October.

We have no fresh arrivals to report. The business of the earlier part of the fortnight was excessively dull, but latterly the natives have shown more disposition to operate and the clearances have been on a fair scale. The prices of most Cotton-Manufactures have slightly given way, while those of Woollens and Worsteds goods have been maintained.

RAW COTTON.—A fair amount of business has been done throughout the fortnight and an advance of from 50 cents to \$1 per picul has been established. Sales 7,700 bales.

COTTON YARN.—The smaller counts are inquired for and stocks being small, prices have not given way as is the case with the other numbers. Sales 280 bales.

GRAY SHIRTINGS.—A large business was done in 8½ lbs., but at lower prices, viz: \$3.60 to 3.65. 7 lbs. being in short supply have not given way in value. Sales 20,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—There has been very little inquiry for the lower qualities. The stock of the higher grades is very small. T-Cloths continue in demand, the price of 6 lbs. is well maintained, while 7 lbs. have receded about 10 cents per piece. Sales 12,000 pieces.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A sale of 200 pieces 40 yards is noted at \$3.25; the article is scarce and much wanted.

DYED & FANCY COTTONS have been neglected.

LONG ELLS are inquired for, but have slightly given way in value. Sales 2,000 pieces.

SPANISH STRIPES.—A fair amount of business is reported at former quotations, Sales 800 pieces.

LASTINGS are in better demand and an advance has been established. Sales 420 pieces.

CAMLETS.—About 420 pieces SS were sold at \$20.25, besides this no business has been asked.

METALS.—A fair business has been done in Nailed at about former quotations, other kinds of Iron are dull of sale. Steel a sale of 1,000 tons of German has taken place at \$3.80 per tub. Lead is neglected. Tin Plates are out of demand. Quicksilver neglected.

COALS.—There is less demand and stocks are large, notwithstanding higher prices are being asked.

RICE.—Very little has been done, but prices are steady and the new crop turning out to be below the average, an advance is looked for; a few shipments were despatched hence to Japan.

QUOTATIONS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a  
 No. 28 a 32, 200.00 a 215.00  
 No. 38 a 42, 240.00 a 250.00  
 Shirtings grey, 7 lbs., 3.30 a 3.45  
 9 10 a 12 lbs., 3.30 a 3.70  
 Shirtings white, 32 a 56  
 64 a 66 read, 4.00 a 4.25  
 68 a 72 4.40 a 5.20  
 T-Cloths, 6 a 6 12 lbs.,  
 32 in., 2.60 a 2.75  
 7 lbs., 3.00 a 3.15  
 8 4.15 a 4.25  
 Shirtings white spotted,  
 4.20 a 4.50  
 Shirtings dyed, 4.90 a 5.50  
 Turkey Red Shirtings,  
 3 lbs., 3.50 a 3.85  
 Brocades white, 4.10 a 4.40  
 Colored, 4.90 a 5.50  
 Damasks, 8.00 a 9.00  
 Chintzes, scarlet, 2.75 a 3.10  
 Assorted, 2.70 a 2.90  
 Handkerchiefs, 19.00 a 23.00  
 Raw Cotton, Bengal,  
 Shanghai, 23.00 a 24.50  
 Tientsin, 21.50 a 22.50  
 Spanish stripes, scarlet,  
 Assorted, 0.80 a 1.05  
 Medium, Ladies, and  
 Habit Cloths, 1.50 a 2.65  
 Long Ells, H scarlet,  
 H Assorted, 9.40 a 9.50  
 H H Assorted, 11.20 a 11.50  
 H H Assorted, 9.50 a 9.75  
 Camlets, S, 21.00 a 21.50  
 SS, 19.50 a 21.50  
 BBB, 23.00 a 24.00  
 Dutch, 28.00 a 32.00  
 Lastings, 18.00 a 19.00  
 Blankets, 7 a 12 lbs., 3.50 a 6.20  
 Metals, Iron Nail Rod,  
 Round bar square  
 Lead and Flat bar, 2.70 a 3.00  
 Hoop, 3.20 a 3.50  
 Wire, 7.00 a 8.00  
 Lead, 6.10 a 6.60  
 Tin, 20.00 a 21.50  
 Tin-Plates, 6.20 a 6.60  
 Steel, 3.50 a 5.00  
 Quicksilver, 67.00 a 12.00  
 Coals, English, 12.50 a 14.00  
 Welsh, 8.00 a 9.00  
 Rattans, 2.80 a 5.30  
 Pepper, white, 10.50 a 13.00  
 Black, 6.40 a 6.50  
 Betel Nut, 2.80 a 4.60  
 Sundalwood, 3.50 a 14.00  
 Rice, Bengal, 2.30 a 2.60  
 Rangoon, 1.90 a 2.10  
 Aracan, 2.00 a 2.15  
 Siam, 2.00 a 2.30  
 Saigon, 2.00 a 2.30

FROM SHARP & Co's BULLION AND EXCHANGE CIRCULAR.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Gold.—The amount of Gold passing through the colony has been larger than usual. The arrivals amount to \$748,000 and the total exported, including last Mail and excluding this, is \$618,000.

SILVER.—The total received, principally from Shanghai en route to India, is \$844,000, and that sent away, inclusive and exclusive as above, is \$850,000.

DOLLAR CURRENCY.—It is to be hoped, that the trifling advance in the rupee rate on India may tend to attract attention again to the old method of remittance, which has been for so long a time discouraged by advances thence. There have come to hand from the Coast at Calcutta \$410,000. Of these about a lac are in Peruvian dollars; and there have been sent away, almost entirely to India, \$600,000. These remittances of Peruvian coin are for the purchase of Chinese Coolies, and now frequently take the place of the credits, which were more generally used. In view however of recent painful revelation, the feeling is

widely entertained, that it is a discredit to be connected with the Coolie trade in any way however remote or indirect, or to derive profit from the means, by which it is carried on.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a very slight advance in rates, chiefly owing to the business done in the North. Local transactions have been upon a smaller scale.

DISCOUNT & MORTGAGES.—Discount is easier, money having been placed at 8 per cent. Money is wanted on Mortgage at extreme rates, say 12 per cent. The value of property however is not proportionably affected; a worthless house in the China quarter having nothing at all to recommend it but locality, and having only fourteen feet frontage, realizing yesterday by publication \$6,700.

SHARES.—Bank are rather better, and China Traders also. In others but very little has been done.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4/6 1/2  
 Bank, 4/7  
 Credits, 4/7  
 Commissariat Bills, 30 days' sight, 4/5 1/2  
 do. Calcutta, 30 days' sight, Rs. 223  
 On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 220  
 Bombay, 3 Rs. 220  
 Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Tls. 74 1/2  
 Bar Silver, 11 per cent. pm.  
 Suez, 8 1/2 per cent. pm.  
 Gold Leaf, \$23 1/2 per tael.  
 Japanese Nobos, \$33.40 per 100.  
 Discounts, 8 per cent.

Hongkong & S. S. Banking  
 Co. Shares, old par  
 Do. new 1 per cent. dis.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa  
 Dock Co., old, 20 per cent. pm.  
 Do. new, 13 1/2 per cent. dis.  
 Union Dock Company, 18 per cent. dis.  
 Hongkong, Canton and  
 Macao Steam, 8 per cent. dis.  
 Hongkong Gas Company, 10 per cent. pm.  
 nominal.

China Traders' Insurance, 6 per cent. pm.  
 Opium.—Quotations are: Patna, \$600;  
 Bonares, \$595; Malwa, \$780; Turkey,  
 \$475, all descriptions have receded very nearly to what they were at the beginning of the month. In Bengal Drug there has been but little speculation. Malwa began to decline immediately after departure of the *Orissa*, and has since been falling very daily; \$775 is the lowest point touched, but as there is some disposition shown by foreigners to make purchases, the market is again slightly firmer.

FRIGHTS.—There is no improvement in the demand for tonnage for Coast employment, but several vessels have been taken up to load Teas for New York and the Colonies. Present rates are: Whampoa to New York \$1.15, Foochow to New York \$2 to \$2.5 for 40 cubic feet; Foochow to London \$2 to \$2.5 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

SHANGHAI, 24th NOVEMBER

OUR last despatch was under date of 8th November; on the 13th inst., the English mail of 26th September arrived bringing Telegrams to the 11th October. The latest Telegrams via Khabta extend to the 24th October quoting Teas and Silk dull; No. 3 lastest \$32. Shirtings dull, 8½ lbs., Grey 14 1/2.

IMPORTS continue dull but a large business has been done in Silk and Tea.

COTTON.—A fair demand prevailed in the beginning of the fortnight for Grey Shirtings intended for shipment to Tientsin, which now however has entirely subsided and prices are slightly weaker.

Woolens & S. Stripes.—Ruling very low in value have attracted a little attention. T-Cloths, are difficult of sale but prices continue unaltered.

TURKEY RED.—are inquired for at quotations.

WOOLLENS continue out of demand and quotations are nominal.

SPANISH STRIPES are dull of sale.

SCARLET LONG ELLS have further receded. CAMLETS are difficult to move.

LASTINGS are out of inquiry.

SALES.

American Drills, 300 pieces.  
 Grey Shirtings, 13,600  
 White Shirtings, 1,450  
 Spotted Shirtings, 1,250  
 T-Cloths, 1,250  
 Chintzes, 2,750  
 Velvets, 720  
 Handkerchiefs, 200 dozen.  
 Woollens & S. Stripes, 700 pieces.  
 Long Ells, 800  
 Camlets, 130  
 Lastings, 60  
 Cape Lastings, 1,260  
 Woollen Damasks, 3,350  
 Dinities, 200  
 Brocades, 1,050  
 English Drills, 560

METALS.—Nailed Iron has been dealt in pretty extensively and prices slightly advanced; other kinds of Iron are not in request. Lead has been dull of sale at quotations. Quicksilver has been inquired for but prices are unchanged.

RICE.—There is no new feature to report. The Stock of foreign grain is exhausted and quotations are entirely nominal.

COALS are rather firmer the transactions of the fortnight have been on a moderate scale, arrivals have been small viz. 600 tons from Great Britain, 799 tons from Australia and 538 tons from Japan.

OPIMUM.

MALWA.—Business was resumed after the arrival of the mail steamer with supplies, sales opening at Tls. 640 to 645, and gradually advancing as stocks in foreign hands became reduced to Tls. 635 to 660, Native dealers purchasing eagerly for shipment to the North.

PATNA.—Prices have tended downward through Natives having lost all confidence in consequence of one or two large speculators having absconded very heavily involuntarily. Our quotation is quite nominal, no transaction having been reported for several days.

We quote:—

Highest, Lowest, Closing rates.  
 Malwa, Tls. 665 670 640 640  
 Patna, Tls. 475 480 450 450

Arrivals from 7th to 23rd instant, 1,187 677

Deliveries, do. do., 1,249 522

Stock, do., 495 935

COTTON has been in demand for shipment both to Japan and Hankow, and at one time best Shanghai staple could not be bought under Tls. 16.50 per picul; the demand for Hankow however falling off, the price receded to Tls. 16.75 a 16.00 per picul, but better accounts having been re-

ceived two days since from Japan, the rate has rallied again to Tls. 16.20 per picul. Of Tientsin there is little or no stock.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS.

G. E. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 2.50 a 2.60  
 7 lbs., 2.75 a 2.85  
 8 1/2 lbs., 3.15 a 3.75  
 G. E. White Shirtings,  
 52 read, 2.20 a 2.25  
 56 read, 2.35 a 2.45  
 60 read, 2.50 a 2.65  
 64 read, 2.75 a 2.80  
 66 read, 2.85 a 3.50  
 American drills, 40 yds,  
 15 lbs., 5.50 a 5.75  
 American jeans, 30 yds,  
 10½ lbs., None.  
 American sheetings, 40  
 yards, 15 lbs., 5.00 a 5.25  
 English drills, 40 yds,  
 12 a 15 lbs., 4.50 a 4.80  
 T-Cloths, 6 a 7 lbs.,  
 32 inches, 2.15 a 2.40  
 8 a 8 1/2 lbs., 36 inches  
 Handkerchiefs, blue, 0.80 a 0.85  
 brown, 0.80 a 0.85  
 Spot shirtings, white,  
 dyed, assorted, 3.20 a 3.35  
 Damasks, assorted, 4.00 a 4.25  
 Chintz, assorted, 7.00 a 7.50  
 blue, 2.00 a 2.50  
 brown, 2.40 a 2.60  
 Turkey reds, 24 yards,  
 32 inches, 3.00 a 3.40  
 Velvets, black, 22 in.,  
 blue, 22 in., 0.25 a 0.26  
 Velvetines, black, 18 in.,  
 1.60 a 1.80  
 26 in., 2.70 a 2.90  
 Mulinas, 12 yds, 32 in.,  
 1.00 a 1.10  
 Dinities, 12 yds, 4 in.,  
 1.80 a 2.20  
 Union spanish stripes,  
 0.45 a 0.60  
 Spanish stripes, 0.68 a 0.70  
 Medium broad and  
 bit cloths, 0.90 a 1.25  
 Camlets, English, 12.50 a 15.50  
 SSS, 14.50 a 15.00  
 SSS, 13.00 a 13.25  
 Long ells, scarlet, 7.40 a 7.50  
 assorted, 7.00 a 7.20  
 Lastings, 12.50 a 14.50  
 Crape lastings, 7.50 a 10.50  
 lustres, 5.20 a 5.70  
 Orleans, figured, 5.50 a 6.25  
 Window glass, 4.75  
 Metals, Iron, flat and  
 round, 2.00 a 2.40  
 Nail rod, 2.45 a 2.50  
 Hoop, 2.30 a 2.50  
 Pig, per ton, 17.00 a 20.00  
 Lead, 4.80 a 5.00  
 Tin-plates, 4.20 a 4.40  
 Steel, 3.70  
 Quicksilver, 57.00 a 58.00  
 Plumb, 0.70 a 0.85  
 Window glass, 2.20 a 2.40  
 Pepper, black, 5.80 a 6.00  
 white, 8.00 a 8.50  
 Betelnut, Cochin-china  
 Rattans, Straits, com.,  
 good to fine, 3.20 a 3.40  
 3.30 a 4.00  
 4.20 a 4.40  
 Banjer-massing, 3 pieces  
 weighing 1 picul,  
 64 7/8 per weight 1 pl.  
 small pes. weigh 1 pl.  
 Sapanwood, S. Sea Is.,  
 3.10 a 3.20  
 5.50 a 6.00  
 12.00 a 12.50  
 Mangrove bark, Singa-  
 pore and Penang,  
 0.60 a 0.70  
 Siam, 0.85 a 0.90  
 Tin, Straits, 18.00 a 18.20  
 Malacca, 19.50 a 20.00  
 Rice, Aracan & Rangoon  
 Siam cargo, 1.40 a 1.50  
 good to fine white  
 Saigon, 1.70 a 1.90  
 Bengal, com. to mid,  
 1.50 a 1.80  
 good to fine, 1.90 a 2.10  
 Sugar, black, Swatow  
 Formosa & Amoy, 3.00 a 3.40  
 Brown, Hainan, 3.70 a 4.10  
 Formosa & Amoy, 4.00 a 4.10  
 Swatow, 4.20 a 4.30  
 Canton, 3.80 a 4.00  
 Manila, 3.10 a 3.50  
 white, com. to fair  
 medium, 4.40 a 5.00  
 fine to finest, 5.40 a 7.00  
 Coals, English, 11.00  
 Welsh, None  
 Amr. Anthracite, 12.00  
 Sydney, 8.00  
 Japan, 6.00  
 Formosa, 5.00

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.—The rate for Sterling opened at 6s. 3d. for Bank Bills and 6s. 3 1/2 for first-class Credits, at 6 months' sight on London, but a large amount of Private Paper being offered for sale, the rates gradually advanced to 6s. 3d. and 6s. 4 1/2, respectively, at which the market closes.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Bills, at sight 6s. 1d. per tael. Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 6s. 3d. per tael. Credits, at 6 months' sight 6s. 4 1/2, per tael. Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight 6s. 4 1/2, to 6s. 4 1/2, per tael.

On Paris.—Credits, 6 months' sight Fcs. 7.97 per tael. Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight Fcs. 8.02 per tael.  
 On Calcutta.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 299 per Tls. 100.  
 Bombay.—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight Rs. 300 to 301 Tls. 100.  
 On Hongkong.—Bank Bills, on demand 26 1/2 per cent. discount. Private Bills, at 15 days' sight 27 1/2 per cent.



## SHANGHAI

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

| SHIP'S NAME AND | PORT OF | FLAG | DATE OF | INTERDE |
|-----------------|---------|------|---------|---------|
|-----------------|---------|------|---------|---------|

| WHERE ANCHORED | CAPTAIN | RIG | TONS | ARRIVAL | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | DISPATCH |
|----------------|---------|-----|------|---------|----------------------|-------------|----------|
|                |         |     |      |         |                      |             |          |

[illegible]

|       |         |          |     |                            |
|-------|---------|----------|-----|----------------------------|
| Cadiz | Davis   | 3. str.  | 700 | Dec. 1 P. and O. A. N. Co  |
| Donna | Bouryon | Fr. str. |     | Dec. 2 MacGregor & Lamerle |

|            |   |         |          |     |         |                  |          |
|------------|---|---------|----------|-----|---------|------------------|----------|
| Fee-Pang   | W | Thomas  | Fr. str. | 114 | Nov. 11 | Landstein and Co | Shanghai |
| Lancefield | W | Johnson | R. str.  | 447 | Jan. 21 | Russell and Co   | Beitling |

|           |       |         |     |         |                 |        |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|--------|
| London    | Syrne | 8. str. | 700 | Apr. 20 | Reynolds and Co | aid up |
| Malespina | Senna | Sp. str | 800 | Nov. 29 | Spanish Consul  |        |

|           |   |           |         |      |         |                    |          |       |
|-----------|---|-----------|---------|------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|
| Singapore | W | Wilkinson | B. scr. | 1200 | Nov. 28 | P. and O. S. N. Co | Shanghai | Mails |
|-----------|---|-----------|---------|------|---------|--------------------|----------|-------|

[illegible]

|        |    |         |         |     |         |                   |          |
|--------|----|---------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------|----------|
| Alice  | Li | Diemer  | Am. bk. | 315 | Nov. 19 | Wm. Pustau and Co | put back |
| Alicia | C  | Burnitt | B. bk.  | 236 | Nov 22  | Am. Scott and Co  |          |

|                |   |          |         |         |         |                   |          |
|----------------|---|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------|
| Alsen          | W | Gr. nash | ff. sh. | 001     | Nov. 28 | Wm. Postau and Co | Rangoon  |
| Amaranth       | W | Wubrynan | am. bk  | 375     | Nov. 11 | Siemssen and Co   | New York |
| Amiral Cherner | W | Mo. .... | 247     | Nov. 10 |         |                   |          |

|               |   |           |         |     |         |                   |               |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| Amos Chandler | N | Needee    | Fl. gr. | 347 | Nov. 20 | Captain           |               |
| Amos Trader   | N | Waltbrand | Pr. sr  | 125 | Nov. 19 | Wm. Pustau and Co | put back      |
| Amos          | W | Puls      | B. bk   | 386 | Oct. 27 | Order             | San Francisco |

|          |         |       |      |         |               |               |
|----------|---------|-------|------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| Autocrat | Curwell | Amsh. | 1130 | Oct. 24 | Bosman and Co | St. Francisco |
|----------|---------|-------|------|---------|---------------|---------------|

|         |   |            |        |     |         |                 |                 |
|---------|---|------------|--------|-----|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bengale | W | Doubols    | Fr sh  | 677 | Nov. 25 | Siemssen and Co | Wosung          |
| Bentik  | W | Out-Jeffse | Sl. bk | 537 | Oct. 4  | Chase           | out back Ningbo |

|                    |         |         |     |         |                    |           |       |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| Black River Packet | Burrows | ts. bk. | 276 | Oct. 27 | Geo. Holmes and Co | Singapore | Early |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------|

|                 |       |           |         |      |         |                   |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|---------|------|---------|-------------------|
| California      | W. L. | Barber    | Am. sh. | 1413 | Aug. 30 | Bosman and Co     |
| Camilla, Cavour | W.    | Lupabasso | Ha. sh. | 1100 | Nov. 30 | Wm. Pustau and Co |

|        |               |         |     |         |                      |         |
|--------|---------------|---------|-----|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Canaan | B. Wilson     | B. sh   | 302 | Nov. 22 | Johnson and Co       |         |
| Canton | W. C. Amussen | Pr. bk. | 303 | Nov. 16 | Arnhold Karberg & Co | Laid up |

|            |   |         |         |     |        |                        |        |
|------------|---|---------|---------|-----|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Carmenpita | W | Cucullo | Sp. bg. | 237 | Nov    | Phillips, Moore and Co | Manila |
| Carol      | W |         | S. bk.  | 460 | May 18 | Fergusson and Co       |        |

|                |            |         |     |         |                       |          |         |
|----------------|------------|---------|-----|---------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| Caroline       | A. Paulsen | Pr. Br. | 280 | Nov. 10 | Bour., Hubener and Co | Nagasaki | cleared |
| C. C. Thisholm | W. Deane   | B. bk.  | 345 | Nov. 7  | Chinese               | For Sale |         |

|          |    |         |                 |          |
|----------|----|---------|-----------------|----------|
| Chinaman | 11 | July 12 | Chinese         |          |
| Charger  | 18 | Dec 4   | Glyphant and Co | New York |

|           |    |        |        |     |         |                        |           |         |
|-----------|----|--------|--------|-----|---------|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Chelisea  | W  | Lowe   | B. su. | 394 | Nov. 23 | K. Z. Rio and Co       | Melbourne | to dock |
| Christine | WC | Jensen | Pr. sr | 232 | Oct. 28 | Arnhold Karberg and Co | Yokohama  |         |

|              |   |        |        |     |         |                   |          |
|--------------|---|--------|--------|-----|---------|-------------------|----------|
| Diamant      | W | Kruse  | am, bk | 282 | Nov. 26 | Wm. Pustau and Co | New York |
| Diamond City | W | Eubank | Si bk  | 282 | Nov. 23 | Chibingo and Co   |          |

|             |     |         |                |          |
|-------------|-----|---------|----------------|----------|
| Dianna Gray | 192 | July 20 | Cattess and Co |          |
| Ellen       | 63  | July 13 | Parker and Co  | Box Sale |

|               |         |         |     |         |                   |
|---------------|---------|---------|-----|---------|-------------------|
| Eden Southard | E. Howe | Am. sh. | 828 | Nov. 4  | Russell and Co    |
| Edna          | Hessoo  | pre. b. | 272 | Nov. 30 | Wm. Posten and Co |

|          |   |         |     |               |         |
|----------|---|---------|-----|---------------|---------|
| Emmanuel |   | Fr. bk. | 350 | Dec. 4 Order  |         |
| Emperor  | W | U. bk.  | 350 | Nov. 20 Order | Bargkok |

|            |            |         |     |         |                 |         |         |
|------------|------------|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Enterprise | W. Mumfeth | Sl. bk. | 482 | Nov. 28 | Siemssen and Co | Bangkok | cleared |
|------------|------------|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|

|                 |       |        |     |        |                      |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-----|--------|----------------------|
| Ferdinand Brunn | Vogel | Pr. sh | 850 | Dec. 4 | E. Schellhass and Co |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-----|--------|----------------------|

|         |            |        |      |         |                   |          |
|---------|------------|--------|------|---------|-------------------|----------|
| Galatea | Cook       | Am. B. | 1011 | Dec. 11 | Aug. Heard and Co |          |
| Gastrea | WC Gerritt | Am. B. | 424  | Nov 22  | Russell and Co    | New York |

|              |   |           |         |      |          |                   |         |          |
|--------------|---|-----------|---------|------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Tramieo      | W | Stivalo   | 10. su. | 800  | Nov. 24  | H. W. Pearce      | Chamboa | 1/2 dock |
| Tramcock     | E | Sherburne | 10. sh. | 1119 | Sept. 18 | Aug. Heard and Co | Manita  |          |
| Tram. Manick | W |           | 10. bk  | 538  | Aug. 8   |                   |         |          |

|                |        |         |     |        |                       |          |         |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----|--------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| Chem. Havelock | Clayse | U. S.   | 302 | Oct. 5 | Wm. Livingston and Co | Shanghai | 12/2/97 |
| Gesine Bros    | Miner  | Pr. bl. | 350 | Dec. 5 | Wm. Hustau and Co     |          |         |

|                   |                              |               |            |                    |                                  |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Hasty<br>Helvetic | E. Le Sueur<br>K. Schumacher | B. bg.<br>Old | 171<br>415 | Oct. 24<br>Jan. 28 | John Burd and Co<br>Baltimore Md | Laid up<br>Laid up |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|

|         |   |         |         |      |         |                       |           |          |
|---------|---|---------|---------|------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Hindu   | W | Kennedy | Pr. sr. | 192  | Nov. 18 | E. Spellhass and Co   | Laid up   | N. gasak |
| Holapur | K | Holmes  | B. sh   | 1870 | Oct. 3  | Smith, Kennedy and Co | hove down |          |